Tsuguo Hongo*: Notes on Japanese larger fungi (9)

本 郷 次 雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (9)

49) **Omphalina rustica** (Fr.) Quél. Ench. Fung. 43 (1886).

Omphalia rustica Quél. (1872).

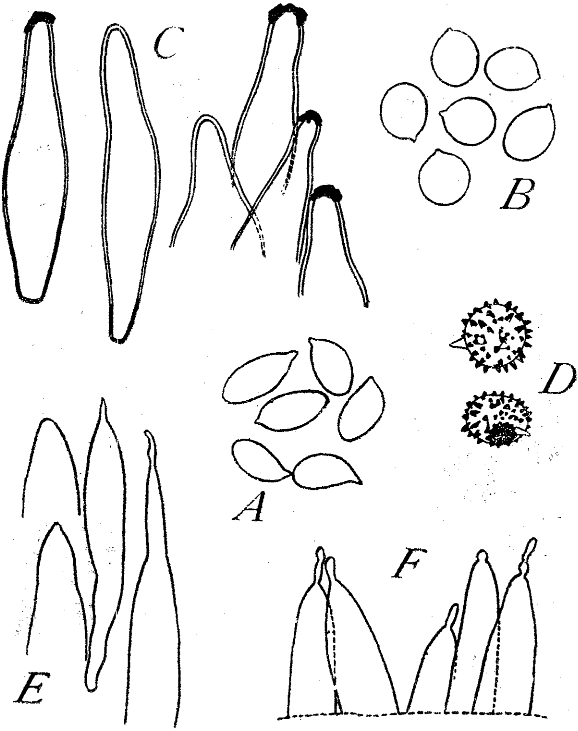

Fig. 1. *Omphalina rustica* Quél.: A, spores. *Inocybe sphaerospora* Kobayasi: B, spores; C, cheilocystidia. *Russula xerampelina* Fr.: D, spores; E, pleurocystidia; F, cheilocystidia. (spores ×1000: cystidia ×600).

Spores hyaline under the microscope, ellipsoid to ovoid, smooth, 6.5–8×3.5–4.5 μ, nonamyloid; basidia four-spored, 21–26 ×6 μ; cheilo- and pleurocystidia absent.

Hab. Scattered to gregarious, on sandy ground among lichens (such as *Cladonia coccifera*) in grassy plain, Ishiyama - Terabe - chō, Otsu-city, Oct. 24 and 31, 1955.

Distr. Europe, Siberia, North America. New to Japan.

Ill.: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, pl. 959, f. C; Gillet, Hymén. pl. 199; Lange, Fl.

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Agar. Dan. **2**: pl. 59, f. E.

The main features of this fungus are the soot brown color ("clove brown"** to "olive brown") of cap and stem, somewhat branched gills and the 4-spored basidia.

50) **Leucocoprinus denudatus** (Rab.) Singer f. **major** Hongo f. nov.

A typo corpori majori, pileo 3-4 cm lato et stipite 6-8 cm longo 2.5-3.5 mm crasso distinguitur.

Entirely pale yellow (paler than "sulphur-yellow"). Pileus 3-4 cm broad, at first ovate and obtuse, at length expanded plane, usually with a small, obtuse, more or less deeper colored umbo, surface dry, covered with detachable minute granular concolorous flocci except at the umbo, becoming radiato-striate from edge and often splitting. Context yellowish white, membranaceous, fragile, taste and odor none. Lamellae free and remote, crowded, thin, subventricose, rather narrow (±3

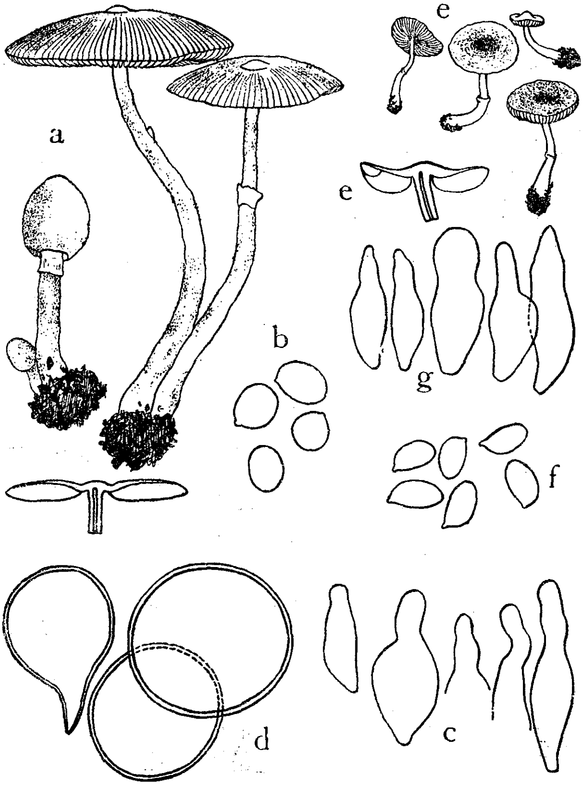

Fig. 2. *Leucocoprinus denudatus* f. *major* Hongo: a, carpophores; b, spores; c, cheilocystidia; d, sphaerocysts from cap surface. *Lepiota neglecta* Hongo: e, carpophores; f, spores; g, cheilocystidia. (e ×2; b, f ×1000; c, d, g ×600).

** Color terms in quotation marks are those of Ridgway, "Color Standards and Nomenclature."

mm wide), edges entire. Stipe 6–8 cm long, 2.5–3.5 mm thick at the middle portion, somewhat thickened downward, slender, sprinkled with minute flocci like the pileus, hollow, base furnished with numerous pale yellow rhizomorphs. Ring membranaceous, distant, fugacious. Spores hyaline under the microscope, ovoid, smooth, pseudoamyloid, 5–6.5×4–5.5μ, without a germ pore; basidia four-spored, 10–12.5×6.5–7μ; cheilocystidia abundant, 20–32×7–10.5μ, thin-walled, hyaline, ventricoso-fusiform, soon collapsing; flocci on cap made up of globose cells, 16–32μ in diam.

Hab. Cespitose, on debris of pine, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, Oct. 3 (-type)* and 4, 1955.

Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

This form differs from the type only in the larger size of the carpophores. According to Kühner and Romagnesi [Fl. Anal. Champ. Supér. 404 (1953)] the typical form of this species (sub nom. *Lepiota Gueguenii*) has 1–2 cm broad cap. The present fungus is very close to *Lepiota flavescens* Morg. but can readily be distinguished macroscopically by its yellow disc and microscopically by the presence of sphaerocysts on the cap.

51) **Lepiota neglecta** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 5–12 mm lato, e conico-convexo explanato, obtuse umbonato, sicco, sericeo, squamulis minutis flocculosis atrobrunneis (Vandyke brown) ornato, centro squamulis continuo, margine asquamuloso striatulosoque; carne alba, immutabili, disco subcrassa, margine tenui, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis liberis, confertis [L=25–37; l=(0)1(2)], albis, ventricosis, 1–2 mm latis; stipite 1–2 cm longo, 0.5–2 mm crasso, sursum attenuato, inferne incrassato, saepe curvato, subsericeo, albo, cavo; annulo medio, membranaceo, albo, angusto, erecto, adhaerento; sporis 5–6×2.5–3μ.

Microscopic characters: Spores hyaline under the microscope, ellipsoid to ovoid, smooth, pseudoamyloid, 5–6×2.5–3μ; basidia four-spored, 16–19×6.5μ; cheilocystidia crowded, (16)22–33×7.5–11μ, ventricose, thin-walled, hyaline, soon collapsing to a degree that in dried material they may escape the attention of the observer; cuticle (squamules) made up of fibrils of cylindric to bone-shaped cells (about 17–50×4–10μ), with umbrinous pigment-incrustation.

Hab. Scattered, on humus in plantation of *Chamaecyparis*, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, June 2, 1955 (-type).

Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

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* All type specimens are deposited in the writer's institute.

Very small. The present species is somewhat similar in stature to *Lepiota cygnea* Lange, but can easily be distinguished macroscopically from the latter by its dark brown squamulose cap. Not uncommon.

52) **Inocybe sphaerospora** Y. Kobayasi, in Nagaoa, **2**: 80 (1952).

Spores pale ochraceous under the microscope, spherical, subspherical or broadly lemon-shaped, smooth, 1-guttulate, 6.5-7.5(8)×5.5-6.5μ; cheilocystidia fasciculate, pleurocystidia abundant, ventricoso-fusiform, the apices slightly incrusted and the walls above the inflated portion only slightly thickened.

Hab. Scattered, on the ground in forest, Shimonagafusa, Hachiōji-city, Oct. 7, 1953 and Sept. 18, 1955.

Distr. Endemic (Musashi).

Ill.: Kobayasi, l.c. 81, f. 27 and colored plate, f. L (too pale).

The present species is characterised by the yellow color and the globose or subglobose, smooth spores. It has a superficial likeness to *Inocybe lutea* Kobayasi et Hongo whose spores are nodulose.

53) **Rhodophyllus acutoconicus** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 2-4.5 cm lato, 1.5-3 cm alto, conico vel subcampanulato, saepe apice papilla minuta instructo, subhygrophano, melleo, striato, squamulis minutis vinaceo-brunneis ("vinaceous brown") tecto, centro squamulis continuo, margine asquamuloso, saepius irregulari; carne tenui, submembranacea, odore subalcalino sapore miti; lamellis ascendentibus ventricosisque, adnexis, distantibus [L=20-22; l=3(7)], latissimis (6-12 mm), albidis dein carneis, transverse costatis, acie erosis; stipite 5-10 cm longo, 3-4.5 mm crasso, aequali, leviter fibrilloso-striato, saepe contorto, melleo, squamulis vinaceo-brunneis punctato, cavo, intus albido, basi albo-byssino; sporis 9.5-11μ diam.

Microscopic characters: Spores very pale flesh color under the microscope, isodiametric, nearly hexahedral, 1-guttulate, 9.5-11μ in diam.; basidia four-spored, 29-45×12.5-13μ; cheilo- and pleurocystidia not differentiated.

Hab. Gregarious, among *Sasa*, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, Oct. 7, 1955 (-type).

Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

The present species is closely related to *Rhodophyllus murraii* (B. et C.) Sing. but is readily distinguished by its melleous color and the presence of minute vinaceous brown squamules on cap and stem. (Sometimes the squamules on the stem are indistinct). These two, *R. salmoneus* (Pk.) Sing., *R. aeruginosus* (Hiroe) Hongo and probably also *Entoloma luteum* Pk. form a very natural group in the subgenus

Nolanea, because of the conic, cuspidate caps, slender, somewhat twisted stems and their isodiametric hexahedral spores (9–12.5μ in diam.).

54) **Rhodophyllus mycenoides** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 6–15 mm lato, 4–10 mm alto, subacute vel obtuse conico, glabro, hygrophano, subfusco ("hair brown" vel "chaetura black") in centro, marginem versus pallidiore ("buffy brown"), transparenter striato in humidis, pallide livido ("light drab") et estriato in siccis, margine subintegro; carne fragili, subconcolori, tenui, membranacea; lamellis ascendentibus, adnatis, ventricosis, e griseo fusco-rufescentibus, distantibus (L≒14–19; l≒±3), saepe subserrulatis, 1.5–3 mm latis; stipite 2–4 cm longo, 0.8–2 mm crasso, aequali vel ad basin subincrassato, fistuloso, subfibrilloso, saepe contorto, concolori centro pilei, apice pallidiore, basi albo-floccoso; sporis 10–12×7–8μ.

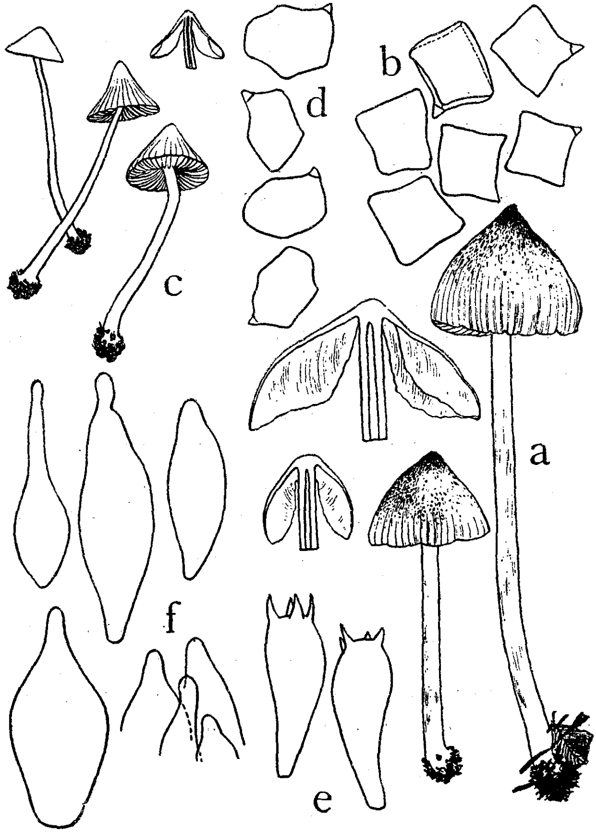

Fig. 3. *Rhodophyllus acutoconicus* Hongo: a, carpophores; b, spores. *Rhodophyllus mycenoides* Hongo: c, carpophores; d, spores; e, basidia; f, cheilocystidia. (b, d ×1000; e, f ×600).

Microscopic characters: Spores very pale flesh color under the microscope, heterodiametric (ovoid in outline), angular, usually 1-guttulate, 10–12×7–8μ; basidia four-spored, 30–38×11–12.5μ; cheilocystidia numerous, ventricoso-fusiform or narrowly fusiform, often with a long or short neck, thin-walled, hyaline, 32–67×9.5–19.5μ; hyphae without clamp connections.

Hab. Gregarious, among moss in the grounds of the Hie Shrine, Ōtsu, Oct. 28, 1955 (-type).

Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

This small species is characterised by the subfuscous conic cap, dark colored gills and the presence of ventricoso-fusiform cheilocystidia. It belongs to the section *Induti*, subgenus *Nolanea*.

55) **Russula xerampelina** (Secr.) Fr. Epicr. 356 (1838).

Pileus 8.5 cm broad, "ox-blood red," center "victoria lake"; stipe 4 cm×17 mm, flushed with pink; flesh white, becoming slightly brownish when broken, odor distinctive, of crab. Spores subglobose, 6.5–8.5×6–7.5μ (excl. orn.), warty, with a few extermely thin connecting lines, amyloid; basidia four-spooed, 29–33×9–12μ; cheilo- and pleurocystidia abundant, 57–100×7.5–15μ, apex subacute to cuspidate. Chemical reaction: with ferrous sulphate, olivaceous.

Hab. On the ground in pine woods, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu, Sept. 23, 1955.

Distr. Europe, Australia, North America. New to Japan.

Ill. Cooke, l. c. pls. 1053, 1074; Gillet, l. c. pl. 526; Melzer, Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **43**: pls. 11, 12; Lange, l. c. **5**: pl. 190, f. D.

The writer's fungus is the typical *R. xerampelina*. Many forms or varieties of this species are known from Europe, North American and other continents, and some of them are regarded as independent species by some authors. Lange's *R. xerampelina* is var. *erythropus* according to Kühner and Romagnesi (l. c. 449).

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49) **ヒメサカズキタケ** (新称)。大津市石山寺辺町のススキ——カルカヤ草原で，アカミゴケその他の地衣類の間に発生していたものを採つた。

50) **ウスキハナガサ** (新品種)。淡黄色，短命のきのこである。基本種に比し子実体は大形であるが，顕微鏡的には差異はみとめられない。大津市石山平津町の道ばたに積み上げられたマツの樹皮や材の破片の上に多数束生せるものを採つた。(基本種は通常温室内に生ずるものである。)

51) **ナカグロヒメカラカサタケ** (新種)。シロヒメカラカサタケ *Lepiota cygnea* Lange に近いものであるが，傘の表面に暗褐色の微細な鱗被を密布せる点に於て容易に区別される。大津市石山平津町のヒノキ植林（風致保安林）内にて採集した。

52) **タマアセタケ**（小林）。全体淡黄色，胞子球形。外観はキイロアセタケ *Inocybe lutea* Kobayasi et Hongo に類似している。農林省林業試験場浅川分室の実験林で採つた。

53) **トガリウラベニタケ**（新種）。キイボカサタケ *Rhodophyllus murraii* (B. et C.) Sing., アカイボカサタケ *R. salmoneus* (PK.) Sing., ソライロタケ *R. aeruginosus* (Hiroe) Hongo などと近縁の種類で，いずれも傘は円錐形をなし頂端にとがつた小突起を有し，茎は細長く少しくねじれ，又胞子はほぼ六面体状をなしている。本種は大津市石山平津町にてササ類の間に発生する。

54) **エイザンモミウラモドキ**（新種）。外観 *Mycena* 属の菌に類似せる小菌で，ひだは灰色をなしその縁部に多数の紡錘体をそなえているのが特徴である。比叡山麓の日吉（ひえ）神社境内にて，蘚類の間に発生していた。

55) **ニオイベニハツ**（新称）。大津市石山平津町におけるアカマツ林で採集した。

本研究の一部は文部省科学研究助成補助金によつたものである。

○シロガネスミレ（新称）（檜山庫三・福原義春） Kōzō HIYAMA & Yoshiharu FUKUHARA: White-flowered *Viola mandshurica*

日本のスミレ類の白花品については既に幾つか報告されているが，スミレの白花品もその一つであって，これは諸所で時たま発見されているにも拘らず，アリアケスミレ（シロバナスミレ）等の別の種類と混同視されてきたためでもあろうか，これまで終いに記載もされずに来たようである。そこで，ここにこの者の記載を発表しておきたい。命名に用いた材料は曾て長谷川仁氏が東京芝の旧白金御料地で採集されたものを福原が現在栽培しているものの中から選んだ。この標本は花弁が幾分狭くて長い個体であるが，これは常品のスミレにも見られることである。和名は元の採集地に因んで白金スミレとしたが，これには白花の意味も含ませたつもりである。学名は次の如く定める。

Viola mandshurica W. Becker var. *mandshurica* forma **Hasegawae** Hiyama, nov. f.

Flores albi, petala violaceo-nervata. Cetera ut in f. *ciliata*.—Nom. Jap. Shirogane-sumire, nov.

Hab. Hondo: Tokyo, cult. (Y. Fukuhara—Apr., 1956—typus in herb. Nation Sci. Mus. Tokyo).